

THE Caledonian

No. 9155.

EDINBURGH,

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 6th May 1780.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give Notice, That there is a General Court of Proprietors to be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the Charter.

ARCHD. HOPE, Secretary.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Head of the Canongate, Edinburgh;

HEREBY informs his Customers, That he has on hand a large stock of TEAS, COFFEE, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the best qualities, and SELLING at the lowest prices. As these liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be sold considerably below the present advanced price.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than those frequently sold by Hawkers, who have no other way of being supplied but from the shops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from those impostors, as by doing so they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds Sterling for each offence.

INTIMATION to RETAILERS of WINE.

WHEREAS information is received against a number of persons in Scotland who are in the practice of retailing wine without a licence, whereby they have subjected themselves to the statutory penalty of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

AND WHEREAS the greater number of those licensed in terms of law neglect to cause the word WINE to be written in legible characters, either on a sign hung out in some visible part in or near the door in the front of their house, shop, vault, cellar, warehouse, or other place made use of for retailing wine, to denote that they are dealers in wine, whereby they have subjected themselves in a penalty of TEN POUNDS.

This is therefore intimating to every person offending in either of the above particulars, that, unless they immediately comply with the law, prosecutions will be commenced against them for recovery of the penalties. Prosecutions will also be commenced against all retailers of wine who neglect to take out new licences ten days at least before the expiration of their current licences, in terms of law licensed.

By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of the Stamp-duties,

Stamp Office, May 8. 1780.

JOHN STUART, Soll.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSES to be SOLD by private Bargain.

TO BE SOLD together or separately, the two following SUBJECTS, being the undermost storey of Anderson's Land, viz.

I. A HOUSE in the Royal Bank close, presently possessed by Messrs Chirnside and Wilson as a printing-house; together with a large Garret, well lighted, occupied by them as a Warehouse. The house and garret are let in tack for 14 Guineas yearly, three years of which are still to run.

II. A HOUSE AND SHOP in the Fish-market close, presently possessed by Mrs Hay, and let in tack for 18 l. Sterling yearly, fourteen years of which are still to run.

For particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

TO COVER, at Newbyth, near Haddington,

at a Guinea and a Crown,

FOX HUNTER, well known by the name of BLINKER.

He is a beautiful dark Bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, thoroughbred, and reckoned by judges a remarkable strong bonny horse.

Good graft for mares.

BLACK CATTLE, HORSES, and SHEEP.

TO BE SOLD by public roap, at Grange of Conon, in the parish of St Vigeans, and shire of Forfar, on Thursday the 25th current, THE WHOLE STOCKING of the Farm of Grange of Conon, consisting of Black Cattle, Horses, and Sheep of different ages, and of the la-bouring Utensils.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon precisely.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Deacon HENRY RUTHERFORD Weaver in Perth, are desired to lodge a note of their debts, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Small writer in Perth, on or before the 20th of May current, in order that the Trustees named by him may make the proper division of the funds: And such creditors as neglect this notification, will have themselves to blame, if cut out from any dividend, the Trustees being determined immediately thereafter to pay these dividends.—Not to be repeated.

A NEW BATHING MACHINE, for Ladies

and Gentlemen, will be ready in the Town of PRESTONPANS, by the latter end of May. A good horse, and a careful driver to take proper care of them in the water.

The Prestonpans New Fly Sets out from Prestonpans every lawful day at nine in the morning; and from Peter Farquharson's, Edinburgh, at four o'clock afternoon, same days; so that the conveyance to and from Edinburgh, to the above machine, is certain, and at small expence.

HADDINGTON OLD STAGE COACH.

THE Proprietors return their thanks to the Public for the encouragement they have hitherto met with, and beg leave to inform them, that the Coach will continue to run every lawful day from Mr Fairbairn's, Haddington, at the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and from Mrs Wardrop's Grocery Shop, head of the Old Assembly Close, at the same hours.

TICKETS, Three Shillings and Sixpence each.

THE EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York,

And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road,

SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Groat-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackman's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Crofs Keys, Wood street, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,

From Newcastle to York,

And from York to London,

L. 1 14 0
I 1 0
3 2 0

L. 4 17 0
Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2 d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1 1/2 d. per lib. and from York to London 3d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5l. unless the value thereof is specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilkyn, and Kirkintilloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from Patrick Heron's, at the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared to good accommodation on their part.

[No answer was given by the members of Administration.]

Mr Grattan supported this question.

Mr Denis Daly said, Administration had better take care how they longer gave opposition to a measure so necessary; for, added he, if



THE Mercury.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1780.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the MAGISTRATES, COMMON COUNCIL, and CITIZENS of EDINBURGH.

TO rail without reason is ridiculous, and it is childish to complain without cause; yet I hold it to be not only the privilege, but the duty of every good Citizen, to complain of the abuse of any public trust, and to suggest what may occur to him, as tending to remedy the evil or prevent it in future.

Though no party-man, I confess I am one of those (and a great many respectable citizens there are) who highly disapprove of the conduct of our Representative in Parliament at the present crisis. I shall admit, that we were not to take offence at a vote given against the Minister. No, Gentlemen! I wish every Member of Parliament to act an independent part; but it does not from thence follow, that he is at liberty, from caprice or resentment, in opposition to the sentiments of his constituents, to join a party who uniformly oppose every measure of Administration, right or wrong, at a time when the voice of reason calls loudly to us to unite with heart and hand to oppose our common enemy. I am happy in being able to aver, that this is the sentiment of the Citizens of Edinburgh. When our Representative gave the first vote that alarmed us, I will venture to say that there was not one of his constituents who did not disapprove of it. We were, however, inclined to figure apologetics, and willing to believe that he would afterwards listen to a remonstrance from his friends, at least. A Gentleman in Council, of great respect, wrote to him freely upon the subject. The answer that Gentleman received, he candidly communicated to several respectable citizens both in and out of Council; but I hear not of one who was satisfied with it.

I mean not to bring a railing accusation against Sir L. D. But I say he has acted, and continues to act, in opposition to the sentiments of his constituents: And therefore he is no longer our Representative, *in fact*. He may continue, for the present session of Parliament, to vote in spite of our teeth, as he has in effect told us he will do; but we will be man-spirited, indeed, if we give him another opportunity. I say not this from any personal ill-will to the Gentleman, or in opposition to our present Magistrates and Council. I have been forty years and upwards a citizen of Edinburgh, and never in my life either raised or joined in the hue and cry for the sake of party. I heartily wish all party distinctions were abolished, and that it never were a test of admission into the Magistracy, that he is a friend to this great man or that great man. Let worth, character, and ability for the department, be the only titles of admission. I would not despair to see this, if our Member of Parliament was one chosen from amongst ourselves, a respectable independent Burgess, whose upright conduct and exertions for the public good were the chief supports of his interest. These, my good friends and neighbours, are the sentiments of

AN OLD CITIZEN.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, MAY 8.

This day, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in the usual state to the House of Lords, and gave the royal assent to the bill for the relief of his Majesty's subjects the Protestant Dissenters of Ireland, &c.

The Cap of Maintenance was supported by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and the Sword of State carried by the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 7.

The House in Committee of Supply, Mr Foster in the Chair. Examined Mr Thomson of Belfast, merchant, on the trade of Ireland, and particularly the sugar trade, who gave a clear and satisfactory account.

The Attorney General rose in course of his examination, and said, he was sorry the business of the nation demanded the interruption of the very intelligent gentleman who was examined. That he had a matter to throw out to the consideration of gentlemen, which was, to give notice that he would move that the House should grant his Majesty a supply of 260,000 l. either by lottery, debentures, or Exchequer Bills, and a power be granted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to give such douceurs out of said sum for raising the same as may be found necessary.

Right Honourable Walter Brough could not help expressing his alarms at the power of douceurs being granted to a Lord Lieutenant, however amply his character may be established for integrity. It was a measure not only impolitic, but fraught with mischief, and what no administration should possess.

Sir Richard Heron said, that douceurs were certainly necessary, and no person could be so properly vested with the power of managing the same as a Lord Lieutenant.

Sir Lucius O'Brien had such a regard for his country, that he would not, to be possessed of the 260,000 l. with, that the Lord Lieutenant and Council should have the power of granting such douceurs.

Mr Brough thought, that giving so much per cent. would be most eligible.

Mr Grattan thought, it was unnecessary to debate upon a power which Parliament could never be so mad as to grant a Lord Lieutenant.

Nir O'Hara judged it would be better to advertise, and terms to be received at the bar of the House.

The Attorney General said, he only threw the matter out for the consideration of Gentlemen.

Mr Foster reported, the Committee had made some progress; and they were ordered to sit again to-morrow.

Mr Neville presented heads of a bill for the encouragement of tillage, and making the carriage of corn to Dublin less expensive.—Committed for this day to committee.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House, by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to attend in the Lords House, from whence being returned.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilkyn, and Kirkintilloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from Patrick Heron's, at the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12 s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared to good accommodation on their part.

[No answer was given by the members of Administration.]

Mr Grattan supported this question.

Mr Denis Daly said, Administration had better take care how they longer gave opposition to a measure so necessary; for, added he, if

they do not, the gentlemen of Ireland will take the measure into their own hands, and show them that they will no longer submit to the usurpation of Great Britain, nor be bound by her laws, which I, for one, will openly resist.

Sir Richard Heron contended, that the necessity of enacting a mutiny bill was not so immediate as to require its being hurried.

Mr George Ogle declared he was also one of those gentlemen who would not submit to British usurpation, and would willingly lose his life in defence of the rights of the Irish legislature.

Mr Brownlow made some remarks on the danger there would be to delay a business of so important a nature.

Sir Henry Cavendish said, he wished to support Administration, but on the present occasion he could not, and that it would be much to their credit if they entered upon the proposed heads of a bill as soon as possible. The question, continued he, is simply this, Will you or will you not have 15,000 men under the control of law?

Mr Brough then observed, that he had waited for near a fortnight, in order to give Administration time to send to England for orders, and no reason but that of not having received orders could possibly be given; he therefore again called upon them to mention the day they would enter upon the discussion of this matter.

[Here a pause ensued.]

Since therefore no answer is made here, added he, I give this notice, that I shall on Monday next, unless between this time and that the packet boats are lost or taken by the enemy, move for leave to bring in heads of a bill to punish mutiny and desertion.

Mr Keeney declared his resolution to support the heads of a bill.

Mr Grattan said, it had been rumoured abroad, that Administration meant to bring in a bill to give effect to the English statute for punishing mutiny and desertion; but if they attempted such a thing as to make the Magistrates of Ireland enforce English laws, the experiment might be fatal.

Mr Foster, in answer, said, He was sure no such thing was in agitation, nor did he believe any administration so abandoned as to propose such a measure; however, he required Gentlemen would not hurry on this business.

Mr Boyle replied, That the delay given from the other side of the water was a suspicious one, and therefore he would not longer defer his motion than Monday.

The Provost said, he was not in the House the day the motion for bringing in the heads of the Mutiny Bill was made, or it should have had his hearty concurrence; nor did he suppose, when the question would be again agitated, that any gentleman who contended for the rights of the Irish legislature could give it a negative. He then expressed his wishes, that when this Irish law was made for regulating the Irish army, it would be made from session to session only, like that in England, which made the British army a Parliamentary army, for our Constitution knows no other, though the King commands it.

Sergeant Copperer moved for leave to bring in heads of a bill for the improvement of his Majesty's revenue, and to prevent frauds therein.

Leave was granted accordingly.

The House then resolved, pursuant to order, into a Committee of Ways and Means; and, after a short time spent therein, adjourned to next day.

From the London Papers, May 4.

Madrid, April 6. Government has sent orders to hasten the departure of the regifter ships assembled at Cadiz, destined for the Havannah and Vera Cruz; they are to sail on the 10th of this month, and will be escorted by 12 sail of the line and two frigates as far as the Canary Islands; and it is said the squadron will carry 12,000 men to America.

Our last letters from the Havannah say, that fourteen ships of war and 4000 troops were preparing for a secret expedition.

Stockholm, April 11. We have received accounts from Denmark, that that court has declared in favour of the proposals of the Court of Russia, relative to an armed neutrality by sea, and will in consequence fit out 10 ships of the line and six frigates. The intentions of our court are not yet known, but it is believed it will also enter into the above plan.

Amsterdam, April 24. The East-India Company have received the unfavourable news that the Mentor, one of their homeward-bound fleet, was cast away in a violent storm off the Cape of Good Hope, and only two of the crew saved, who were taken up by a French vessel, after having floated upon the piece of a wreck five days. The Venus, another of the Company's ships, is arrived at the Cape after a bad voyage, having lost 113 of her crew.

Lord at the head of the Treasury was under, of imposing fresh burdens on the people; but if the public service, positively and absolutely required those burdens, it was impossible not to lay them on. Every gentleman must see, that if petitions against taxes were to be encouraged, there would be no end to petitioning; and as it would be impossible to grant the prayers of the people against necessary taxes, it could answer only the purposes of delay to receive such petitions at all.

Many arguments were afterwards used; but at last it was judged by Mr Tonkehead and the Speaker, that it would not be prudent to take some time to consider of the matter.

Sir George Taaffe in consequence moved for the order of the day, and was seconded by Mr. Johnstone. Lord North seemed to approve of the motion; and the Speaker was putting the question, when Lord George Gordon asked him what was to become of the petition, if the motion for the order of the day should be carried? The Speaker replied, "It will lie upon the table."

Mr Rigby took up the expression, and said, "The most probability is he would be exactly in the same way of thinking to-morrow, he would now take the sense of the House on the question. The motion for the order of the day being negatived, the House divided on the main question for referring the petition to the Committee, when there appeared ed for referring it

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Majority 62

As soon as the division was over, Lord Beauchamp informed the House, that through wantonness, or some other cause, some alterations had been made in the accounts laid before the House by Mr Alderman Harley. He would not suspect any gentleman of having done it; but, whether by accident or otherwise, alterations had certainly appeared. Gentlemen should certainly know that papers brought into the House were only for the information of the members, and that they had not a right to carry them home to their houses, and yet it was certain that papers found their way into public prints.

Mr Harley confirmed Lord Beauchamp's complaint. The totals, he said, were not altered; but many alterations were made in the particulars. He gave an example of the interpolations complained of, which was for 41,240l. The figure 2 being interpolated before the figure 4, and the cipher after it.

Col. Barre said, that the House might, both in duty and in honour, search this very shameful matter to the bottom; for if such freedoms were used with the papers before the House, they would cease to be authentic vouchers of anything, and all public accounts must be at an end, and gentlemen ought, for their own credit, to seek out the guilty person, who ought to be disgraced with the severest censure that the House could inflict.

A Committee was immediately appointed to examine into this affair. The order of the day being read,

Col. Barre moved, "That affidavits of the army extraordinaries for the years 1773, 1776, 1777, and 1778, be referred to the Committee for the extraordinaries of the army for the present year." The motion having been carried, he moved, "That the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the extraordinaries of the army for the year 1780." The motion was agreed to, the Speaker retired, and Mr Elwes took the chair.

Col. Barre then endeavoured to demonstrate the extravagance and lavish profusion in the expenditure of money this year for the extraordinaries of the army, by comparing them with those of former years. In the year before last, the sum expended for provisions for our army in America was 400,000l., in the present year it was no less than 800,000l. The accounts then before the House were very unsatisfactory; for though it was stated that such and such sums had been sent to America, yet there was not a syllable about the particular service for which they had been transmitted. He could not tell exactly what was at present the precise number of our troops in that country; but if he were permitted to guess, from the stoppages made from the soldiers of twopence halfpenny a-day for provision, he thought the number might be about 45,000. Now, said he, it is clear, that, by dividing between these men the enormous sum transmitted by Mr Harley, every man of them must stand this nation in 66l. a-year, exclusive of pay, &c. He continued to say, that Mr Harley accounted for the immense sum of 1,588,027l. 2s. but it was in the lump; and if the House wanted to know for what special purpose that sum had been transmitted, they were left in the dark, and no satisfaction could be given: However, as no satisfaction was given, it was in the power of the House to censure those who had wantonly expended the national treasure without accounting for it. They did not attempt to say that this sum was for provisions, because there was a separate article for that service. They did not pretend to say it had been for the Indians—because there was a separate sum for that purpose. They could not say it had been for secret service. He could scarce believe it; for he could not, in all the operations of the war, discover the least trace that secret services had been done us. It had not been expended for the purpose of carrying on a successful war, or enabling us to make an honourable peace. As no accounts whatsoever were given to Parliament, he thought it his duty to move the following resolution:—"That it appears to this Committee, that the sum of 1,588,027l. 2s. has been stated to be expended for the service of his Majesty's army in America, for which sum no account whatever has been laid before Parliament, the same sum being over and above all charges for pay, clothing, provisions, transport service, ordnance, General and Staff Officers, and other expenses."

Lord North opposed the resolution. He admitted that the accounts were not as satisfactory as might be wished; but then the defect arose not from design, but from the nature of the service. When a General, at the distance of 3000 miles, draws upon the Treasury for a large sum of money; was it fit for the Treasury to cripple the service by refusing to advance the money? The General was the best judge; and unless the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury should take upon themselves to check the public service, they could not but grant whatever sums were called for by the General. His warrants were all before the House, or ready to be produced; the General made an account of all his warrants every quarter, and transmitted them home. According to the present mode of accounting to the Exchequer, this was all that could be done for a long time. The House might judge from these warrants; and the Hon. Gentleman allows, that, in former wars, when the extraordinaries had exceeded those of the present year, the House had never had so good accounts as those then before them, because the General's warrants had not been produced.

Sir William Howe, Col. Barre, Mr Cornwall, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Robinson, and others, spoke for and against the motion.

At one o'clock the Committee divided, and the question was put, being first amended by the words "no account whatever" being omitted, and the words "no account that gave satisfaction," inserted in their room; the numbers were

Ayes,

Noes,

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Col. Barre made three other motions to the same effect, stating the amount of the extraordinaries in the several years of the American war. Some debate took place on these, and they were severally rejected without a division.

The House rose at half past one.

This day forty public and private Bills received the royal assent by commission, amongst which are the following: the Grenada bill; the wine duty bill; the stamp duty bill; the bill for the more speedy manning his Majesty's navy; the bill for taking off the duty on pearls imported; the corn exportation bill; the Walton bridge bill; &c.

For several days past a report has circulated that Charles-ton has been taken by storm, and yesterday the report was so current, at Lloyd's Coffee-house, that considerable bets were offered upon it. According to this report, which is said to have come from Paris by the way of Brussels, the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, in conjunction with a body of loyalists, formed the storming party, and with great slaughter on both sides, forced their way into the place, at three different parts at the same time. This important event is said to have happened, by some, on the 16th, by others, on the 19th of March.

Other accounts relate, that the British General having defeated Lincoln's army in a set engagement, wherein he took more than 1500 prisoners, soon after made such large pre-

ches by his cannon in the walls of that place, that the inhabitants, upon summons, surrendered at discretion, not choosing to stand the effects of a storm. There is no sort of doubt, but the matter has been determined before this; in what manner a very short time will teach us with certainty.

Yesterday an express arrived over land from Bengal, at the East-India-house, and a report was immediately circulated that Sir Edward Hughes was arrived there, and that a secret expedition had been agreed on, and every thing was getting ready to carry it into execution, but the destination was a secret when he came away.

Yesterday Colonel Lafcadio, Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, killed his Majesty's hand at the levee, on his succeeding to the command of a regiment vacant by the death of the late Sir Adolphus Oughton.

Yesterday morning Admiral Barrington hoisted his flag on board the Namur, man of war, at Portsmouth.

Yesterday his Excellency the Danish Ambassador introduced to his Majesty at the levee Count Molke, and his Nephew, lately arrived in England from Denmark. The above nobleman was in the fleet last year under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, and is now returned to this country with the express view of going out again in the grand Channel squadron.

Yesterday Mr Baron Eyre sat in the Court of Chancery for the Lord Chancellor, his Lordship continuing much indisposed to attend in his judicial capacity.

The Lord Chancellor is thought to be out of danger; but his Lordship was so ill on Saturday night, that it was thought he would have died. His Lordship's brother, the Bishop of Lincoln, sat up with him that night.

A petition was yesterday delivered to his Majesty, at the levee at St James's, praying that the remainder of the sentence on the two seamen, for the mutiny on board the Invincible, may not be executed.

Yesterday Mr Bearcroft and Mr Howarth showed the cause in the Court of King's bench against the rule granted a few days ago, why an information should not be filed, in the nature of an indictment, for a libel which the editor of a morning paper caused to be printed, charging the Duke of Richmond with a traitorous correspondence during the alarm on the coast of Plymouth, by the appearance of the combined fleets. The affidavit of the editor was read, contradicting in part that on which the rule was granted. The Earl of Mansfield, after recapitulating the arguments on both sides said, as there were affidavits opposed to affidavits, it would not be proper for the Court to determine the fact from them, as they were so loosely drawn as to require much explanation on both sides; he therefore observed, that the best way of determining the question, would be, by making the rule absolute, and then the matter coming before a Jury, might be fully gone into, and the facts more clearly ascertained; under which idea, he ordered the rule to be made absolute accordingly.

Including those in last Saturday's Gazette there are no less than 96 marching regiments now on foot, having twelve companies to each corps, and which therefore is complete would amount to upwards of 100,000 men.

The last letters from Elsinore mention, that a large fleet of ships are lying in the Sound waiting for a convoy, as they are afraid of stirring on account of several French privateers being out in order to intercept them.

Two French privateers have made their appearance off Riga within these ten days, and have taken several vessels.

Temperate and discerning people in New-England, dreadfully oppressed by the war, scruple not in letters to their friends at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, to express their most earnest wishes for a restoration of public tranquillity. Even one of the most shining members of the Congress, the spirited and oratorical Mr Dickenson, says, "That although the greatest harmony subsisted between that tribunal and the people, yet he presumed that a reformation of peace on honourable grounds was the universal wish of America."

A letter from Philadelphia, dated March 15, says, a number of our last papers containing an account of the late proceedings in Ireland, being sent to the army by his Excellency Gen. Washington, gave them the greatest satisfaction, and fanned the glorious flame of liberty in their breasts. As elegant a collation as the shortness of the time would permit, was provided by the officers of Col. Jackson's regiment, a number of toasts were drunk, and the night concluded with mulick, and a new Cotillon, called the Duke of Leinster. The following toasts were drank, viz.

1. St. Patrick. 2. The Duke of Leinster. 3. Lord Shannon. 4. Mr Grattan. 5. Mr Ogle. 6. Sir Edward Newsham. 7. The Recorder. 8. Mr Flood. 9. The memory of Dr Lucas. 10. The Volunteers of Ireland. 11. May the cannon of Ireland bellow till the nation is free. 12. The King of France. 13. General Washington and the army.

Extract of a letter from New York, March 29.

"In the night of the 2d ult. a detachment, consisting of the four flank companies of the guards, 100 men from the Hessian regiments at King's Bridge, a party of mounted and dismounted Jagers, with a small body of West Chester refugees, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Norton, of the brigade of guards, marched from the heights near Fort Kniphausen, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, in order to surprise or attack an advanced corps of the rebel army, posted at and near Young's house, beyond the White Plains, the distance, by the shortest route, above 20 miles.

"Colonel Norton determined, however discouraging the distance, to continue his march. Two pieces of light artillery, which were judged requisite for this service, were soon after sent back to King's Bridge.

"The state of the face of the country, and the necessity of avoiding the patrols which covered the principal approaches, prevented the detachment's reaching the rebel pickets till towards nine o'clock in the morning of the 3d instant. Colonel Norton therefore resolved, as he could not hope to conceal his march, to endeavour to deceive the enemy, with respect to the troops which comprised the movement.

"The cavalry were ordered to advance to endeavour to surround the house, to obstruct a retreat, or otherwise to seize any advantages which circumstances might offer. The rebels, probably conceiving they had this body only to cope with, determined to defend their cantonment, they threw a part of their force into Young's house, occupied an orchard contiguous to it, and made every other preparation for a vigorous resistance.

"The proper dispositions were made for attacking them,

and after a smart fire for a few minutes, the floré-houze was forced by the grenadiers of the guards, with a trifling loss on the part of the King's troops; but the rebels suffered severely, considering their number.

"Lieutenant Colonel Norton returned with his wounded and prisoners, and reached King's Bridge about nine o'clock in the night of the 3d.

"The return of the killed and wounded of the King's troops in the above attack, amounts in the whole to three killed, and 15 wounded. Among the wounded are Captain Bolcaven of the guards, and Capt Willcox of the refugees.

"The total of the killed, wounded, and prisoners of the rebels amount to 132. Nineteen of the prisoners are wounded. Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, dated on board the Franchise Fire-ship, April 27.

"Arrived into harbour this instant, a very large privateer of 24 guns, 200 men, taken by the Wasp sloop of only 10 guns, 70 or 80 men. The Wasp boarded the privateer in the night, sword in hand."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 2.

"Yesterday failed his Majesty's ships Champion, the E. merald, the Atlanta, the Wasp and Wolf sloops, and the Lightning fire-ship, on a cruise.

"This day failed the Heart of Oak, of 20 guns, on a cruise; the Alexander, of 74 guns, the Pluto, the Harpy, and the Firebrand fire-ships, for Plymouth.

"Also failed this morning the Danae frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. Graves, and the Pandora, of 24 guns, Capt. Parry, with a number of ships under convoy for Quebec.

"This morning failed the Centaur man of war, of 74 guns, Capt. Nott, to join the fleet at Torbay."

Extract of a letter from Torbay, May 2.

"Yesterday afternoon the wind came round to the N.E. and blew fresh, when Commodore Walsingham made signal for sailing, and all the outward-bound weighed anchor and sailed under his convoy; and as the wind still continues to blow fresh from that quarter, we are in hopes the will soon get clear of the channel."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, May 3.

"Arrived at Spithead, a large fleet from the Downs consisting of colliers, London trade-ships, &c.

"His Majesty's ship Prince George will go out of the harbour to-morrow.

"The grand fleet will soon begin to assemble at Spithead, and will consist of upwards of 40 sail of the line."

Extract of a letter from Deal, May 3.

"Remain in the Downs his Majesty's ship Dromedary, Supply victualler, and Justina, Washington, for Rotterdam. Just come down, and sailed, the Neptune East-Indian."

Extract of a letter from Margate, May 3.

"The Neptune privateer of this port, John Rowe, commander, has brought in here the Goede Vizwagton, Herman Hermandes, from Amsterdam to Nantz, laden with pitch, tar, &c. &c.

"The above is the first Dutch ship taken in consequence of the late proclamation."

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of letter from London, May 4.

"The Salt Duty bill was read a second time this day, in the House of Peers, and committed for to-morrow.

"A motion was made for the Judges to attend on Tuesday next 9th instant, when Council are to be heard on the several petitions of his Grace the Duke of Lancaster, and Lord Robert Bertie—Peter Burle, Esq; and the Right Honourable Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Barones Willoughby of Eresby, his wife—Charlotte Duchess Daughter of Atholl and Barones Strange—and Hugh Baron Percy, commonly called Earl Percy, relative to the office and dignity of Lord Great Chamberlain of England. The question was put, and carried accordingly.

"The House of Commons, this day, in a Committee on the bill for the more easy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's forces, went through the same, which was afterwards reported, and ordered to be ingrafted.

"Mr Eden presented a bill to allow the exportation of goods, and merchandise from Great Britain to certain towns, or ports, in North America, which are or may be under the protection of his Majesty's arms, and from such towns, ports, and places to Great Britain and other ports of his Majesty's dominions." The same was read and ordered to be printed.

"A bill to explain and amend an act of the 13th and 14th Charles II. which restrains the removal of wool and other articles certain times and hours," was presented, and read first time.

"Mr Owen presented an account of monies received at the office of his Majesty's Chamber, ended at Michaelmas 1778. The titles were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

"A petition from Sheerness was presented against the Pupil Bill which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

"An account was ordered to be laid before the House of the monies remaining of sums voted by Parliament for the pensions of widows officers of the army for 1773, 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779.

"Lord Beauchamp reported three resolutions from the Committee that had been appointed yesterday to enquire into the accounts of Col. Harley, and discover, if possible, the alterations and interpolations that had been made in them.

"The first resolution was, That several alterations had been made in the accounts, and particularly one for telling bags, which in the original account had been stated at 21,10s. and in the alteration been made to amount to 732l. 10s.

"The second, That no member had a right to take out of the house any paper that should be laid upon the table, for the information of members; and that to do so was a high breach of the privilege of Parliament.

"The third, That if in future it should appear to the clerks of the House, that any public paper had been taken out of the House, they should immediately inform the Speaker thereof. The House unanimously agreed to the above resolutions, and then resolved itself into Committee on the malt bill.

"Sir James Lowther pleaded the poverty of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland as a reason why they should be exempted from the tax. The people of these two counties already paid much more in proportion to the public revenue than any other two counties in England. The tax upon them would affect them infinitely more than any other two counties. Their milk, their diet, their very thing; and the tax upon them, therefore, could not be called simply a malt-tax. It was laid upon almost all their necessities. They then moved, that the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland should be exempted from the tax.

"The Solicitor General, Sir Grey Cooper, and others, argued, that if this indulgence were granted to these counties, it would be impossible to draw a line beyond which indulgence should not be carried to other counties.

"Sir William Meredith insisted, that loaded as the Public were, in general, with taxes, it would be unfair to make exceptions, which, by the rest of the kingdom, might be called partial. Many arguments, in the course of the conversation, were thrown out against the tax itself; and Lord North remarked, that after Gentlemen had taxed public breweries, should they refuse to tax their own, the Public might call to mind the fable of the Lion and the Man, where the former would prostrate under the latter, merely because a man had been the carrier. The common people would naturally say, Why are the breweries of Gentlemen exempt from the malt-tax? and some one among them would readily reply, Because Gentlemen impose the taxes, and consequently spare themselves. The Committee at last divided on the question.

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sion, which was negatived by a majority of 83, there being
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Against it, 118

" They then proceeded to fill up the blanks respecting the sums
that England was to pay for every bushel of malt. Sir Grey Cooper, in
conformity to the resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means,
moved, That the sum should be six pence. Sir George Yonge, by way
of amendment, moved, that it should be only five pence. He wanted
to bring the duties on malt to a proportion in England and Scotland; and
he thought the amendment would answer that purpose.—Several
Members then attempted to prove, that Scotland was as rich, as fer-
tile, and as plentiful a country as perhaps, on any other occasion, they
would deem it as poor, barren, and wretched as any in Europe. The
Scots Members, on the contrary, stood up for the native poverty of
their country; but fairly offered, at the same time, to consent to an
equal tax, if it could be proved that the barley of Scotland was equal
in quality to that of England.

" Sir Philip Clarke, in order to make the tax perfectly equal be-
tween the two countries, proposed, that both should pay three pence
per bushel; but this amendment, together with that of Sir George
Yonge, was given up by agreement. The Members who spoke in fa-
vour of an exemption of Scotland, were, Sir Adam Ferguson, Mr Dempster,
Mr John Johnson, Mr Charles, Lord Frederic Campbell, and the
Lord Advocate.

" Colonel Burke next moved, That the Chairman should quit the
chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again; but the motion was
negatived without a division.

Mr Whitbread observed to the Committee, that if English barley were
exported to Scotland, and malted there, the Scots, under the ineq-
uity of duties, could send it back, and undersell the English with their
own grain. He therefore suggested the propriety of imposing a penal-
ty on those who should export barley to Scotland.

" The Lord Advocate argued the improbability of any English bar-
ley being sent to Scotland, on account of the distance by sea, and be-
cause barley in the winter season is liable to heat in a carriage, and
consequently would be rendered unfit for malting.

" This observation was combated by Mr Whitbread, who declared,
that he brewed a great deal of beer from malt brought from Bridg-
ton in Yorkshire, which was as far from London as from Scotland.

" A contest ensued relative to the time that it would take to carry
corn from Yarmouth to Scotland. Some said five days, some more,
some less; but others agreed, that it was dependent on wind and
waves, it was impossible to fix a time.

The blanks being filled up with six pence for England, and three
pence for Scotland, Sir Joseph Mawby objected to the whole clause,
and moved that it should be left out, which went to nothing less than
rejecting the whole bill; but Sir Joseph's motion was negatived by a
majority of 86.

For it, 39
Against it, 125

" The Committee then proceeded to fill up the other blanks; but
Sir Joseph Mawby proposed several alterations, and seemed determin-
ed to dispute every inch of the bill. It was, however, at length ad-
reed to."

Extract of another letter from London, May 4.

" Dispatches have been received by Government from New York,
since the receipt of Sir Henry Clinton's last letters, which mention that
Sir Henry is now arrived with his army within fighting distance of
Charlestown; that they were employed in erecting batteries against the
town; and that an experiment had already been made of the bomb
ketches, and other instruments of desolation, which were near enough
to reach the town. Sir Henry has sent to Gen. Robertson, the Governor
of New York, and Commander of the forces there in Sir Henry's absence,
for a reinforcement of 3000 men, the enemy being better provided for resistance than was originally supposed. This detachment
General Robertson has been able, by the help of the loyal inhab-
bitants of New York, whose zeal and spirit he much commends, to
raise there, and they embarked towards Tybee on the day preceding
that on which this dispatch was transmitted to England. Sir Henry
further informed General Robertson, that he was in daily expectation
of a considerable reinforcement from Georgia, after the arrival of which,
and of the other troops from New York, he meant to proceed to an
immediate attack upon Charlestown, and entertained the warmest
hopes of success, having gained a most capital advantage, by securing
the peninsula and the heights, which the enemy had been imprudent
enough to have provided with no species of defence or security at all.

" This day, Count Wiedern, the Dutch Envoy, and his Lady, were
at Court at St James's, with several others of the foreign Ministers.

" This morning, two battalions of the Foot Guards, had a field-
day in Hyde Park, previous to their being draughted for America; 400
being the complement of men, which is to make up the deficiency
of the thousand men belonging to the Guards on the American ser-
vice.

" The grand fleet are to rendezvous at Spithead the 17th instant;
all the officers are to be on board by that time, and the ships ready to
fif; Lord Sandwich is expected to go down during the Whitmon "acca-
tion, to review the whole fleet previous to their putting to sea.

" Wednesday the Lord Chamberlain was pleased to appoint Mr
George Nicol, bookseller in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of
the late Mr John Nourse."

On Thursday last, was married here Patrick Cruickshank,
Esq; late of St Vincent, to Miss Jane Lewis, daughter of
the deceased Chambre Lewis, Esq;

Saturday night, an express was sent off to the Lords of
the Admiralty, by the Magistrates of this city, informing
their Lordships of the privateers with which the coast of this
country is at present infested, and wanting some ships of war
to be sent down for the protection of the country.

It must appear somewhat hard, that, while Scotland has
been so forward in supporting Government, she should be so
much neglected, in point of naval force, as not to be allowed
a single ship of war to prevent her coasts from being in-
fested by a host of privateers.

Letters from Boston in Lincolnshire, are replete with ac-
counts of a very hot pres that broke out there, and along
the Norfolk coast, within the last ten days; the disagree-
able consequences which have arose from such proceedings,
may be learnt by the following extract of a letter from a
gentleman of that place.—" A party of the Lincolnshire
militia, now laying at Bolton, discharged a man (when on
parade) for some trifling misdemeanor; he was no sooner
freed from the ranks, but found himself surrounded by a
pres-gang, with a Lieutenant at their head, seized, and car-
ried on board a tender.—The next day another young man
belonging to the said militia having obtained his discharge,
(the time for which he engaged being expired) shared the same
fate, and was carried to a house of rendezvous; these out-
rageous acts so exasperated the soldiers and inhabitants, that
they reciprocally agreed to rescue the last at all events; ac-
cordingly in the evening a great body of people assembled
before the house, and peremptorily demanded his release-
ment, which not being complied with, a dreadful fray en-
sued, in the course of which three sailors were wounded,
and the master of a Boston vessel so dangerously cut on the
head with a cutlass, that he now lies without hope of recov-
ery."

Extract of a letter from Inverary, May 5.

" The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yes-
terday by the Right Honourable Lords Hailes and Brax-
field; there being no business to come before the Court at
this place, the Court was continued till Tuesday morning
next, the last day of the ayre at this place, and then set out
for Glasgow."

Extract of a letter from Perth, May 6.

" The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this
place by the Lords Kames and Kennet, on Thursday last the
4th current. Before them was tried James Martin, late post

runner with the by bag betwixt Montrose and Brechin, and
letter-carrier at Brechin, for secreting and embezzling let-
ters, particularly, one containing a five pound bank note,
which he kept, having destroyed the letters and power of
attorney therein contained; another addressed to a soldier,
containing a half guinea in gold, sent him by his wife in
England; and a third, wrote by a soldier at Brechin to the
trumpet Major at Montrose, enquiring about the letter with the
half guinea. The Jury found the last article only pre-
ven, and the first and second articles not proven. He was
condemned to a month's imprisonment, and then to be whipt
through the streets of Perth, bareheaded, having a label on
his breast expressive of his crime of betraying trust, by se-
creting a letter committed to his charge, as post-runner or
letter-carrier.

There was no other criminal business before the Court,
which rises on Tuesday next, and sits next at Aberdeen.
Extract of a letter from on board the Content, dated of Tine-
month, May 4.

" Thursday we fell in with a French privateer, of 20
guns, nine-pounds, and nine sail of coating vessels, off
Whitby; he had ransomed four, and we retook three; two
brigs belonging to Sunderland, and one to Yarmouth. The
privateer sailed so fast that we could not come up with them
to give him a dose of pills to digest. The Frenchman we
took on board the brigs say, there are 12 sail of privateers
out of Dunkirk in the North seas at present."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, May 6.

" Sunday the Queen armed ship, stationed at Shields,
being on a cruise, in company with a frigate of 28 guns, a
snow, and an armed vessel, discovered to the east of Flamborough Head, three vessels which proved to be French pri-
vateers, upon which they all bore down upon them, the pri-
vateer lying too, the frigate leading, her foretop yard broke;
upon this it was agreed, that while it was repairing the
Queen should begin the attack; this she did, and continued
for an hour and 35 minutes, having all the three privateers
upon her by turns, none of the other three vessels ever com-
ing up to assist her or firing a gun, except some that the fri-
gate fired at a distance: had they all assisted, the three pri-
vateers would have been undoubtedly taken. If these ac-
counts be real, we may well exclaim, Oh fy! Oh fy! The
privateer with which the Queen first engaged was at last seen
to have colours down, but whether she struck them, or they
were shot away, is not known. Captain Trotten coman-
der of the Queen was terribly wounded in the left arm,
which, as soon as he got dressed, he ordered his chair upon
deck, where he sat and continued the command. The Queen
had all her rigging shot away, and was otherwise terribly
mauled. Nine of the men were wounded besides the Cap-
tain, but are likely to do well.

" Tuesday morning as a farmer's servant was cutting up
a large whiz bush, near the Red Robin, on Gathhead Fell,
to repair a hedge, he struck his ax into something that ap-
peared soft, on which he cleared away the loose whins, and
found a number of letters that had been tied together, very
much dirtied, and drenched in wet. He carefully collected
the whole, and by the direction of a gentleman brought
them to the post office here, when they proved to be the
letters from this Post-office for London, which were lost on
the 22d Sept. 1771, by the carelessness of the post-boy in
letting the horse get from him on the Fell. The said let-
ters were sent off that evening to the General Post-office."

St Andrews, May 1: 1780. On the 19th April, the Premiums an-
nually given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of this
University, to the students of the several classes of the United College,
were distributed in the public hall of the University, having been pre-
viously adjudged to the following competitors:

Those of the HUMANITY Clas-

To Thomas Blair, Dundee, and Thomas Campbell, Cupar
in Fife, for Critical Essays on that passage in the fourth book of the
Iliad, which is the opening of the general engagement between the
Greek and Trojan armies.

To John Guthrie, Guthrie; William Halding, Blairgowrie; William
Kemp, —; James Ivory, Dundee; Robert Gordon, Dundee, for the
best Translations from Greek into Latin and English.

That of the LOCUS and RHEOTORIC Clas-

To William Durham, Largo, and Robert Banks, Stirling, for the
best Essays on Pastoral Poetry.

That of the MORAL PHILOSOPHY Clas-

To Alexander Stewart, Blair of Atholl, for an Essay on the Origin
of Property.

That of the NATURAL PHILOSOPHY Clas-

To James Fullarton-Carnegy, Kipblethmont, for an Essay on the Na-
ture and Properties of the Cycloid, in as far as they relate to the doc-
trine of Pendulums.

Those of the MATHEMATICAL Clas-

To Joseph Pitcairn, Carnbee, for Demonstrations of Elementary Pro-
positions in Plane Geometry: And

To John Leslie, Largo, for Demonstrations of Propositions, Theore-
tical and Practical, in Plane Geometry and Conic Sections.

That of the CIVIL HISTORY Clas-

To James Bruce, Persie, for the best Essay revolting the following
questions: —Whether a commercial Country has any Reason to dread the
increasing Trade of its Neighbours? Whether it can lose its Opulence
while it prefers industry? And, Whether the Improvements of any
Nation do not necessarily tend to enrich all others with which it is con-
nected?

And, on the 20th April, the premiums annually given to the Stu-
dents of Divinity in St Mary's College, were distributed, having been
previously adjudged to the following competitors:

That of the FIRST Clas-

To Mr William Hall, Stirling, for the best Latin Discourse on the
question,—" An Virtus ad beatum vivendum se ipsa sit contenta?"

That of the SECOND Clas-

To Mr James Lyon, Strathmiglo, for the best discourse on the ques-
tion,—" Whether it be an argument against the truth of Natural Reli-
gion, that its doctrines have not, in any age, been universally enter-
tained?"

That of the THIRD Clas-

To Mr Henry Hill, St Andrews, for the best Discourse, stating and
illustrating the arguments taken from the Prophecies of the Old Testa-
ment, to prove the divine Mission of Jesus, and the truth of the Gospel
Revelation.

Those of the FOURTH AND FIFTH Clas-

THE HOUSE, Offices, Garden, and Inclosure,
at the back of the Meadow, being the second entry to the east of
the middle Walk, presently possessed by Lord Auchinleck. To be seen
on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Colquhoun Grant writer to the figure.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the house of KINLOCH, Shire of

Angus, upon Friday 12th May current,

The Whole FURNITURE in said House;
With the Farming Utensils, Work Horses, Cows, and Young Cattle
upon the farm.

The roup to continue till all is sold off.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CATER-
TURE, and LABOURING UTENSILS, at Kinnordy, in Forfar-

To be SOLD, by public roup, on Monday the 22d current, at the house of Kinnordy, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and shire of Forfar, the WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Sir John Ogilvy of Invercarty, Bart. consisting of Mounted Beds, Downe and Feather Beds, English and Scots Blankets, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, Tables and Chairs, Mirrors, Oval and Pier Glasses, Carpets, Bed and Table Linen, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, Books, Prints, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, Kitchen Furniture, Grates, Labouring Utensils, Quarry Tools, a Neat Four-wheeled Chaife, and Harness for four Horses, &c.

ALSO, The STOCKING on Mains of Kinnordy, consisting of Draught, Coach, and Saddle Horses, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Calves, and four excellent Mules.

The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock, and continue till all be sold off.

Copies of the inventories and the articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD, by roup, at the House of Inchmartin, in the Carré of Gowrie, upon Monday next the 13th day of May, the Whole Household Furniture which belonged to the deceased Archibald Ogilvy of Inchmartin, Esq; consisting of Beds, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Drawers, Mirrors, Tea and Table China, Feather Beds, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, and variety of other Furniture; Guns, Swords, Pistols, &c. best kinds; a neat Four-wheeled Chaife, Harness, &c. The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold off. Inventories of the furniture will be seen in the hands of John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, and the furniture will be shown by the servants in the house.

At the same time, the House and Office-houses of Inchmartin will be SET. For particulars apply to Mr Robertson.

To be exposed to public roup and sale, within the British Coffe-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 16th day of June next, at six o'clock afternoon,

A HOUSE and GARDEN at Laurieston, possessed by William Forrest gardener, at the yearly rent of L. 9 0 0

ALSO, The following FEU-DUTIES, payable by the persons after mentioned, for their properties lying to the south of the said garden, viz.

Commissioner Wharton, 10 0 0
Mr David Forbes writer, 5 10 0
Mr Andrew Bell, 2 10 0

L. 27 0 0
ITEM. That LODGING in the fore tenement of land, south side of the Castlehill, Edinburgh, entering by the uppermost close, consisting of a sink storey and two upper storeys, in which there are a kitchen, laundry, and cellars, a dining-room and five other rooms, with pantries, closets, and presses, and a great many other conveniences, fit to accommodate a large family. The whole was last set at 30l. sterling; but to encourage purchasers it will be set up at 240l. sterling.—This Lodging is presently to SET, and may be seen any day before the roup.

ITEM, The Uppermost Storey and Garrets of that tenement of land on the north side of the Castlehill, next the Waterhouse, and Cellar-turret, belonging, presently possessed by Bryden, Donaldson, and others, rented in whole at L. 7 4 0

And to be set up at 60l. sterling.

The progress of wits and articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael and Thomas Ruthven writers in Edinburgh.

ESTATE to be SOLD by private bargain,
within a short walk of the Cross of Edinburgh,

And PARKS to be L.E.T.

THE Lands and Estate of WHITEHOUSE, contiguous to Bruntfield Links, lying in the parish of St Cuthberts, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh. The lands are all inclosed, and have been in grafts for several years. There is a commodious modern mansion-house on the premises, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family, with suitable offices, and a neat garden and summer house.

The Parks will be let immediately for pasture only, for one or more years as may be agreed on, except a small park contiguous to the House possessed by Captain Elphinstone along with it. They will be shown by William Borthwick gardener at Whitehouse; and the mansion-house will be shown by Captain Elphinstone's servants, on any lawful day betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock.

For particulars application may be made to James Fraser writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffe-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 5th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ST GERMAINS, comprehending the lands of St Germain, Chesterhall, and Green-dikes, lying within the parishes of Tranent and Gladsmuir, constabulary of Haddington, and shire of Edinburgh. The estate consists of full 400 acres of exceeding good arable land, all inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone-wall, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground of three fms, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleasantly situated in a fine country, eleven miles east of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Prestonpans, command a fine prospect of the Firth and opposite coast of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A considerable part were in the proprietor's natural possession, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the sale; the rest are let to substantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's possession, the free yearly rent amounts to about L. 380 Sterling; and the lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Haddington.

There is an exceeding good substantial mansion-house on the estate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and suitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable good garden of two acres, with walls stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and a hot-house. There is also a pigeon-house, porter's lodge, &c.

The place is in complete order, and done up with great taste.

The title-deeds, articles of sale, a plan and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of William Ramfay clerk to the signet; to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

For LONDON,

The Ship T A R T A R.

Captain ANDREW WISHART,

Mounting 16 long nine-pounders, 2 cohorns, and small arms in proportion, will be clear to fail the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Jacob Loran,

at Mellis Martin and Kerr's, Leith.

All sailors, and soldiers upon furlow, or recruits carrying arms, who will assist in defending the ship, will have their passage free, paying only for their victuals, which shall not at any rate exceed ten shillings and six pence.

N. B. WANTED immediately, a few stout Lads for Apprentices, to go in said ship. Good encouragement will be given them, by applying as above.

E D I N B U R G H: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.

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ADAMS'S SOLVENT

For the STONE and GRAVEL,
I to be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS's, Merchant, below
the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Tron
Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings
and Sixpence each; and no where else in Scotland. Prepared by S. PER-
RY, Surgeon, London.

At the above Place,

Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothache, in bottles at 2*s.* 6*d.*

Also, of Mr MANNERS may be had, price 2*s.*

A Disquisition of the Stone and Gravel, and other Diseases of the Blad-
der, Kidneys, &c. by S. Perry, Surgeon, London.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 11th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The WHOLE SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencriff, merchant in Edinburgh, in the Lots following, viz.

I O T I.

The Lands and Barony of PITTCRUFFIE, in the county of Fife, situated about twelve miles from Edinburgh, with the adjoining lands of Mountlooly, Lufcar, Dromtuthill, Clune, and Goukhall: Also, the mills and mill-lands of Dunfermline, with sundry feu-duties, acres, and teneements in and about that town and abbey, with the growing timber and plantations on the foreshore lands, exclusive of the coal and ironstone excepting as in the next lot.

The yearly free rental of the estates is 151*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; and the proven value and upset-price, including that of grown wood, and above 60 acres of plantations, with building ground in and around the town of Dunfermline, and some old buildings and areas is L. 35269 14*l.*

I O T II.

The whole of the Coal and Ironstone under the said lands, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldridge (excepting those under and 30 fathoms round the manlion-house thereof, and excepting about 230 Scots acres round the house of Pittencriff, and 10 acres round that of Clune, and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mountlooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Esq; with all usual privileges for working and transporting the coal and iron-stone, on payment of surface damages, and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but restricted to a track, as marked upon the plan of the estates, and with a power to communicate the use of the said road to the coalleries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract made by Mr Chalmers and the respective proprietors, with an affignment also to the said contract respecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he or those from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communications of levels with the harbour of Brechin-ven, coal-folds, ware-house, and other buildings: Also, the adjoining farm of Wester Rosyth, containing 64 Scots acres or thereabouts, the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax is, 64*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; together with the benefit of the tack of Dunfermline, of which there are 28 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be set up, is as follows, viz.

The collieries, Farm of Wester Rosyth, Windyland and glebe-areas, L. 5000 0 0
L. 1422 18 10
100 0 0

Proven value of Lot II. L. 6522 18 10

The collieries contain inexhaustible quantities, and of the best qualities of the three great kinds of coal known in the island, viz. The Large open Scotch and Hartley kind, the Newcastle or Rich Running sort, and the Welch or Stone kind without smoke, which sell for drying malt at about double price of other coals. And the small or refuse of all these coals (except the Newcastle running kind) pass coast-ways as culm, at the low duty of 12*d.* a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two first lots have water levels drove up to them at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In some of the fields there are 7 fms already discovered, from 2 to 8 feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathoms from the surface, and, in the opinion of the most skilful persons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at less expence. The distance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four English miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is 18 feet water in ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The surface of coal and iron-stone grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldridge, and some large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

The estate is all divided into regular inclosures, and generally well sheltered with thriving wood. The mansion-house and adjoining lands situated near the old palace and abbey, command most agreeable and extensive prospects, and a winding rivulet which has steep-walled banks, and many waterfalls, passes through the park; so that the situation is beautiful beyond description. The valued rent of the lands holding of the Crown is 1594*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Scots; those of Clune, Goukhall, and the town mills hold of subjects superior, and the entries are low taxed. There is a right to the tithes of the whole lands, excepting a few burgh acres which are valued, and the whole land-tax is uncommonly small.

The estates contain about 1200 Scots acres, the rental was much higher a few years ago, and a good part of the lands, being in grafts and high condition, may soon advance again, and a considerable rise may be daily expected from the building grounds in and around the populous manufacturing town (on which various new streets are going on), and from the working of the collieries, and other circumstances.

The house is a substantial convenient building of 10 rooms, with several bed-closets, and no value is put upon it, nor upon a complete and elegant set of new offices, pigeon-house, and garden-wall, which have cost above 1200*l.* within these few years, nor upon the reserved coal, iron-stone, and various free-stone quarries near the town. The upset price of the lands and collieries are, at least, fifteen thousand pounds Sterling under what they have cost the proprietor, including the expence of the levels and large bridge of communication, for continuing the high street of Dunfermline into the lands; of this, those inclining to purchase may, if they please, see full evidence.

I O T III.

The inclosed Lands of HERMITAGE, with the tithes thereof, lying in the parish of South Leith, whereof two acres hold feu of the Earl of Moray, for payment of 6*d.* yearly, and doubling it for an entry, and about 4*s.* acres of the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 1*s.* 2*b.* 2*f.* 3*p.* of barley, and 3*s.* 5*d.* Sterling, in money. The barley is payable in kind, or in the option of the vassal, by the fair-prices of Mid Lothian, at Lammas old stile yearly, after the respective crops. In ascertaining the value, it is computed at 12*s.* 6*d.* a-boll, which is supposed favourable for the purchasers, the entry, on the whole; for heirs, is taxed at 6*s.* 5*d.* only, and for singular successors, at a year's feu-duty. The superiors also pay the land-tax, and all public burdens. The lands are of excellent quality, and the situation very pleasant, and proper for villas and houses on the sides of the roads. This lot is to be ex- in the parcels, and at the proven values, and upset prices, and full to the feu-duties following, viz.

1. The large elegant and commodious Mansion-house and offices, with the gardens, barren timber, and two small grafts inclosures, as possessed by the Countess of Fife, and containing about 8*s.* Scots acres, with some servitude on the adjoining lots. Gross rent 120*l.* proportion of the above whole feu-duty in money and barley, valued at 12*s.* 6*d.* a-boll, 2*s.* 1*d.* 13*s.* 3*d.* 9*r.* 12*t.* free rent 9*s.* 1*d.* 7*s.* 8*d.* 3*r.* 12*t.* which is to be set up at 18 years purchase, being the proven value and upset price of which is 230*l.*

2. The large, elegant, and convenient SHOP, containing two interfores entering from the high street, possessed by Messrs James Carfrae, upon a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

3. A DWELLING HOUSE in the east wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1782; rent 23*l.*; upset price.

4. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE in the south-east corner of the Court, possessed by Peter Mathison, formerly by Hugh Cameron; rent 4*s.* 15*d.*; upset price.

5. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately north of the above, formerly possessed by Daniel Cameron, now by Mrs Campbell; rent 6*s.* 15*d.*; upset price.

6. A LAIGH SHOP or HOUSE immediately adjoining to the above, being the northmost, formerly possessed by Baillie Grieve, now by Mr William Murray; rent 4*s.* 1*d.*; upset price.

7. A HIGH SHOP immediately above the preceding, lately possessed by Maylestone and Company; rent 11*s.*; upset price.

8. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

9. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

10. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

11. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

12. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

13. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

14. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

15. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.

16. A COACH-HOUSE in the south wing entering from the court, possessed by Mr James Clerk on a lease to Whitsunday 1784; rent 30*l.*; upset price.